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INFORMATION ON ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT  
IN THE TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLICS OF THE USSR

[This report consists of a table giving information from 1936 - 1953 sources on electric power capacity and output of the Georgian, Azerbaydzhan, and Armenian SSRs for 11 years between 1927 and 1952. Some data on individual power stations and projects is also given, by republics.]

Letters in parentheses refer to appended sources.7

### Table Showing Capacity and Output

The following table shows installed electric power generating capacities, in thousands of kilowatts, and electric power output, in millions of kilowatt-hours, for the three republics. All documented figures in the table are either taken as cited from the sources, in which case only the source is cited, or calculated on the basis of information contained in the sources. In the latter case the figures used as a basis for calculations are quoted in notes accompanying the sources. Total figures were arrived at by simple addition. The term "Abt" (about) is used before figures (1) when it was used in the source or (2) when figures were calculated on the basis of plan figures whose accomplishment is not substantiated in any Soviet source.

	<u>1927</u>		<u>1932</u>		<u>1935</u>	
	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Output</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Output</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Output</u>
Georgian SSR	29(a)	42(a)	27(a)	120(a)	108(a)	353(a)
Azerbaijdzhan SSR	107(a)	377(a)	164(a)	618(a)	197(a)	978(a)
Armenian SSR	5(a)	21(a)	21(a)	54(a)	42(a)	140(a)
Total	141	440	212	792	347	1,471

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	<u>1937</u>		<u>1940</u>		<u>1941</u>	
	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Output</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Output</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Output</u>
Georgian SSR	129 <sup>(b)</sup>	504 <sup>(c)</sup>		Abt. 684 <sup>(d)</sup>		
Azerbaijdzhian SSR	236 <sup>(b)</sup>	1,391 <sup>(c)</sup>		1,761 <sup>(e)</sup>	Abt. 360 <sup>(g)</sup>	Abt. 1,939 <sup>(g)</sup>
Armenian SSR	79 <sup>(b)</sup>	266 <sup>(c)</sup>		Abt. 358 <sup>(f)</sup>		
Total	444	2,161		Abt. 2,752		

	<u>1944</u>		<u>1946</u>		<u>1948</u>	
	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Output</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Output</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Output</u>
Georgian SSR			222 <sup>(i)</sup>	816 <sup>(i)</sup>		
Azerbaijdzhian SSR						2,347 <sup>(m)</sup>
Armenian SSR	133 <sup>(h)</sup>					483 <sup>(j)</sup>

	<u>1950</u>		<u>1952</u>	
	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Output</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Output</u>
Georgian SSR	326 <sup>(k)</sup>	Planned: 1,300 <sup>(l)</sup>		
Azerbaijdzhian SSR		2,800 <sup>(e, l)</sup>		3,416 <sup>(n)</sup>
Armenian SSR		Abt. 860 <sup>(l, f)</sup>		

Azerbaijdzhian SSR

The Mingechaurskaya GES is to be completed in 1953<sup>(o)</sup>, but was still under construction on 16 April 1953.<sup>(p)</sup>

Armenian SSR

Plans for the Sevan-Zanga Hydroelectric Cascade called for the construction of seven hydroelectric power stations on the Zanga River:

Ozernaya GES -- in operation

Khravan-Saray GES

Gyumushskaya GES -- under construction

Arzni GES

Kanakirskaya GES -- in operation since 1936

Yerevanskaya GES

Charbakhskaya GES

These three are located within the limits of the city of Yerevan.<sup>(q)</sup>

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The total capacity of the Sevan-Zanga Hydroelectric Cascade was planned at 650,000 kilowatts. Capacity of the Kanakirskaya GES after its completion was to be 88,000 kilowatts. Capacity of the Ozernaya GES was planned to be 20,000 kilowatts and of the Gyumshskaya GES 100,000-120,000 kilowatts.(r)

All the main structures of the Ozernaya GES are placed underground. Its generators are 100 meters below ground level.(s) When completed, the Gyumshskaya GES, which is the largest of the cascades, is to increase 2.3 times the electric power generating capacity of the Armenian SSR (t)

The following large electric power stations were in operation before World War II within the Armenian power system.

	<u>Installed Capacity (kw)</u>
Kanakirskaya GES	88,000
Yerevanskaya GES No 1 and 2	6,000
Dzora GES	22,000
Total	116,000 <sup>(r)</sup>

The Madina GES at Martuni, a port on the southeastern shore of Sevan Lake, is a rural GES.(v)

The Megri GES, with a capacity of about 1,000 kilowatts, is in the southeastern corner of the Armenian SSR on the Megri-Chay River, a tributary of the Araks River.(b)

#### Georgian SSR

Generating capacities of electric power stations of the Georgian power system before World War II were as follows:

	<u>Installed Capacity (kw)</u>
Zemo-Avchal'skaya GES	57,000
Rionskaya GES	48,000
Adzharis-Tskhal'skaya GES	12,000
Tkvarchelevskaya GES	48,000
Batumskaya TETs (belongs to oil industry)	6,000
Tbilisskaya TETs (belongs to textile industry)	4,000
Total	155,000 <sup>(r)</sup>

Tiriponi is a rural GES with a capacity of 3,000 kilowatts.(u)

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- c. Moscow, Itogi Vypolneniya Vtorogo Pyatiletnego Plana (Results of the Second Five-Year Plan), Gosplan, 1939
- d. Moscow, Bol'shaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, second edition, Volume XIII, p 63. "Electric power output...in the Georgian SSR in 1950 was 1.9 times 1940 output."
- e. Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 14 Jun 51. "In 1950, the electric power output in the Azerbaydzhan SSR constituted 112 percent of the output specified by the Fourth Five-Year Plan, and was 150 percent of 1940 output."
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- o. Moscow, Izvestiya, 6 Feb 53
- p. Moscow, Trud, 16 Apr 53
- q. Moscow, Yerevan Stolitsa Armyanskoy SSR (Yerevan, Capital of the Armenian SSR), by L. E. Iofa and S. M. Dul'yan, 1950
- r. Typewritten report in Russian, dated 1950, [redacted] /Washing-  
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- u. Moscow, Elektrichestvo, No 4, Apr 53
- v. Kommunist, 29 Jul 48

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